

MOROCCAN NEWS BULLETIN

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No. 3

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ON THE FUTURE OF MOROCCO

"Why does Morocco, inhabited by Moroccans, belong to France?
..Anything must be better, than to live under French colonial rule. Should a land belong to France? By what logic and by what custom and by what historical rule?"

"When we've won the war, I will work with all my might and main to see to it that the United States is not wheedled into the position of accepting any plan that will further France's imperialistic ambitions...."

From AS HE SAW IT, By Elliott Roosevelt
(Duell, Sloan & Pearce), 1946

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A HISTORIC LETTERTO THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, His Majesty Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah

City of New York, December 1, 1789

Great and Magnanimous Friend: Since the date of the letter which the late Congress, by their president, addressed to your Imperial Majesty, the United States of America have thought proper to change their government and to institute a new one, agreeable to the Constitution, of which I have the honor of, herewith, enclosing a copy. The time necessarily employed in the arduous task, and the derangements occasioned by so great, though peaceable a revolution, will apologize, and account for your Majesty's not having received those regular advices and marks of attention from the United States which the friendship and magnanimity of your conduct toward them afforded reason to expect.

The United States, having unanimously appointed me to the supreme executive authority in this Nation, your Majesty's letter of the 17th August, 1788, which by reason of the dissolution of the late government, remained unanswered, has been delivered to me. I have also received the letters which your Imperial Majesty has been so kind as to write, in favor of the United States, to the Bashaws of Tunis and Tripoli, and I present to you the sincere acknowledgements and thanks of the United States for this important mark of your friendship for them.

We greatly regret that the hostile disposition of these regencies toward this nation, who have never injured them, is not to be removed, on terms in our power to comply with. Within our territories there are no mines, either of gold or silver, and this young nation, just recovering from the waste and desolation of a long war, have not, as yet, had time to acquire riches by agriculture and commerce. But our soil is bountiful, and our people industrious, and we have reason to flatter ourselves that we shall gradually become useful to our friends.

The encouragement which your Majesty has been pleased, generously, to give to our Commerce with your dominions; the punctuality with which you have caused the Treaty with us to be observed; and the just and generous measures taken in the case of Captain Proctor, make a deep impression on the United States and confirm their respect for, and attachment to your Imperial Majesty.

It gives me pleasure to have this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that, while I remain at the head of this nation, I shall not cease to promote every measure that may conduce to the friendship and harmony which so happily subsist between your Empire and them, and shall esteem myself happy in every occasion of convincing your Majesty of the high sense (which is common with the whole Nation) I entertain of the magnanimity, wisdom and benevolence of your Majesty. In the course of the approaching winter, the national legislature, which is called by the former name of Congress, will assemble, and I shall take care that nothing be omitted that may be necessary to cause the correspondence between our countries to be maintained and conducted in a manner agreeable to your Majesty and giving satisfaction to all the parties concerned in it.

May the Almighty bless your Imperial Majesty, our great and magnanimous friend, with his constant guidance and protection.

(signed) George Washington

The Moroccan Question, the U.S.A., France and the United Nations

La Vie, the leading French newspaper in Morocco writes on October 29th: "If France does not obtain absolute guarantees" (from the U.S.) "that the United Nations Assembly will be considered incompetent to deal with the Moroccan problem, France should send back her delegates by the first available airplane. Our representatives should announce with all due solemnity that we shall accept no American resolution recommending to come to an agreement with Morocco."

New York Times (November 6): "The United States, after siding in the past with French efforts to keep the U.N. from discussing Arab attacks on French administration" (in Morocco), "voted a few days ago not only to put the question on the Assembly's agenda, but to give it a high priority. However, Secretary of State Acheson has laid down a middle-of-the road policy on the merits of the question. Will General Eisenhower, as the former NATO military commander, continue this policy or will he favor a policy more acceptable to the Arabs and to those of South Asia who support them?"

According to the magazine "U.S. News & World Report", Premier Pinay plans to visit Washington and have talks with General Eisenhower....Will his mission succeed? the Magazine asks, and instantly replies: As for aid, yes. On Morocco, he will receive a short and straight talk. Eisenhower is interested to keep the people of North Africa friendly. America has air bases there most vital to the strategic leadership of the free world...Eisenhower has time after time said that he stands for the self-determination of peoples. He knows North Africa well.

Le Monde (Paris, November 3): "Many leading Americans believe that Paris is at present employing a method of blackmail. This word has been used by the Washington correspondent of the great New York daily, Herald Tribune.....

The U.S.A. refuse persistently to alter their attitude in respect of the North African questions...Basing himself on international law, and supported by Mr. Adrian Fisher, his legal adviser, Mr. Acheson is said to have expressed his conviction that the U.N. Assembly is competent to deal with the Moroccan problem....The Secretary of State considers the French-protected Morocco as a foreign country in relation to France."

The Daily Star, (New York, November 4): "Will America back the independence dreams of the dependent peoples of Asia and Africa?.....The Americans can never forget that their western defense alliance is built upon close partnership with France and Britain. But they do not want to have to underwrite just any kind of continued colonial control---against the mounting clamor for self-rule. Their hope is to use the U.N. discussions to seek paths in which French and Arabs can walk together toward a mutual agreeable solution. Everybody agrees that this is a lofty ambition. To carry it off will be one of the neatest tricks in the history of the United Nations.

Statement by Mr. Dean Acheson

We give extracts from an important speech delivered by the Secretary of State on October 21, 1952, on the occasion of a "Background Conference for Non-Governmental Organizations", held at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

"You will see this new ferment reflected on our agenda in this meeting of the General Assembly in...the Moroccan matter. But quite apart from what is on the agenda, it will be reflected in our meetings by things which are not on the agenda. There you will find the echos of the present developments in Egypt, in Iran, in the rather vigorous ferment which is going on in India, in Southeast Asia, and in Indonesia.

"This is one of the profound movements of our time. It is a movement which is connected in discussions which I have had

with many of my European friends. I have told them over and over again that they must never lose sight of the fact that the whole Arab world, indeed the Arab-Asian world, is like a great drum, and if you touch it at any point it will reverberate throughout. That is why matters such as the Tunisian or Moroccan question are active, exciting ideas in Indonesia. It will echo throughout the entire Moslem and Arab world.

"It is not enough to say that we are historically for the independence, liberation, self-government of all peoples who desire that, and that's the end of the matter.

"That is not the situation, because in dealing with these situations, you are dealing not only with the particular problem as to whether this people or that people are in a position to conduct their own affairs, but you are dealing with the effect of that upon them, upon the administering power, upon the whole balance in the western world, in the light of the emergence of this great imminent daily Soviet threat.

"The only people who are popular in these affairs are those who come out completely, wholeheartedly for one side or the other. If you take the view that the administering powers are completely, absolutely right, you will be popular with the British, French, Dutch and Belgians and others. If you take the idea that every people, no matter who it is, when, at what time, must always be free, then you will be popular with the Arabs. However, you will be, in my judgment, wholly unconstructive in dealing with these problems.

"Therefore, we are due to be in a position where we are bound to be disliked by both sides. That, I think, is a position which some of us are familiar with. It doesn't present any terrors to me and I think perhaps it is a fairly good way of judging your position.

"Those who are holding back must go faster, and those who are trying to rush far ahead must moderate their pace. But we know where we are going, why we are going there. We are attempting to bring about a fulfillment, a genuine fulfillment of the aspirations of these peoples for self-government in a world in which very grave dangers exist throughout.

"Now, if we do that, I think that that will be our greatest contribution and I think it will be the greatest contribution of the United Nations. What the United Nations can do is to bring people to a state of reason, bring the pressure of opinion to bear in a quiet way. If it is done very moderately, very carefully, then the United Nations can perhaps produce a situation which it produced in Indonesia. That was not the complete answer. Indonesia is in very considerable trouble at this moment. There are difficulties going on in Jakarta. But it is further along than it would have been if there had been continued friction and fighting and arguments between the Dutch and the Indonesians."

Is the General Assembly of the U.N. competent to deal with Morocco? (From The Moroccan Question and the U.N.)

"The French Government has announced that it considers the Moroccan question to be a matter of French domestic jurisdiction. Thus, it is argued that in accordance with Article 2 Paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter, the matter falls outside the competence of the United Nations.

"Is there any juridical basis for the French claim?

"The French claim is certainly not based on the argument that Morocco is part of France or that Morocco is French national territory over which France exercises sovereignty, as over a colony. The sovereign character of the Moroccan State has been affirmed by the Act of Algociras of 1906 and the Protectorate Treaty of 1912. At no time has France claimed de jure sovereignty over Morocco, although it is most certainly true that France has exercised and still exercises de facto rule over the country. It has been re-affirmed in the recent judgment of the International Court of Justice in the Case Concerning Rights of Nationals of the United States of America in Morocco (August 27, 1952), the Court noted that: 'It is not disputed by the French Government that Morocco, even under the Protectorate, has retained its personality as a State in international law.' Furthermore, the International Court of Justice ruled itself that 'under this Treaty (of Fez) Morocco remained a sovereign State.' Surely, this removes any shadow of doubt concerning Morocco's sovereignty.

"Then, on what grounds does France claim domestic jurisdiction? Since Morocco is by France's own admission a sovereign State it would hardly seem reasonable for the French Government to claim as a matter of domestic jurisdiction a dispute between itself and Morocco. Nowhere in international law can one find a principle or practice affirming the right of one sovereign State to claim as domestic jurisdiction a dispute it is having with another sovereign State.

"It might be argued that when a State enters into a Protectorate arrangement, it becomes partly subject to the legal order of another State and is no longer exclusively subject to the international legal order. As a result it loses that independence which is an essential element of a state in the sense of international law. This line of argument cannot be substantiated. It is based on an erroneous premise, to wit: that there is a general uniform character to all protectorates. In 1923, the Permanent Court of International Justice in an opinion concerning nationality decrees in Morocco, stated: 'In spite of common features possessed by Protectorates under international law, they have individual legal characteristics resulting from the special conditions under which they were created, and the stage of their development....'

"The Permanent Court of International Justice, after making this statement, rejected the contention of the French Government that the 'public powers (puissances publiques) exercised by the protecting State, taken in conjunction with the local sovereignty of the protected State, constitute full sovereignty equivalent to that upon which international relations are based.' Accordingly the court ruled that although matters of nationality are usually within the domestic jurisdiction of a sovereign State, in this case France could not claim domestic jurisdiction since in view of the international treaties regulating the Protectorate of Morocco, nationality in Morocco was not a matter of French domestic jurisdiction.

"The Franco-Moroccan dispute is an international dispute because it has its basis in international treaties. Franco-Moroccan relations are inter-state relations and thus any dispute arising as a result or in the course of these relations is a bonafide international dispute. It is incumbent upon the United Nations General Assembly to consider the question, for not only does the Franco-Moroccan situation cry out for the development of friendly relations based upon the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. it poses a very real potential threat to the peace and security of the region.

"As a signatory to the United Nations Charter, France has assumed certain responsibilities with regard to Morocco. These

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are stated in Chapter XI of the Charter and in Articles 55 and 56. Specifically Chapter XI endows France with the responsibility of ensuring, with due respect for the culture of the Moroccan people, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses. Furthermore, France is charged with the responsibility of developing self-government, taking due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and assisting them in the progressive development of their free political institutions. The discriminatory practices of the Protectorate regime; the curtailment of freedom of movement for Moroccans within their own country; the disrespect for property rights of the native population; the use of forced labor; the denial of the basic rights of freedom of association, assembly, speech and press -- all these practices bring French rule into conflict with the pledge contained in Articles 55 and 56 to take action in promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

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United Front in France?

While French official propaganda is making every effort to convince the world that France is united in her opposition to America's Moroccan policy and to a debate on that question in the U.N. Assembly, in actual fact many of the leading French newspapers do not take that view, realizing that French obscurantism and intransigence are far more harmful to French interests than would be a realistic recognition of facts.

France-Soir (October 25): "Does the decision of the U.N. to put the Moroccan question on the agenda, however unfavorable to France, justify the consternation of French diplomats? Is not the U.N. Assembly a democratic forum whose rule of majority decisions should be accepted by all?....Should not France accept the challenge and show that, while safeguarding her own interests, she is capable of satisfying Moroccan demands, so long as these are reasonable and democratic?"

Franc-Tireur (October 24): "At the Quai d'Orsay everyone pretends to be amazed at the American decision to vote in favor of discussing the Moroccan problem at the U.N. Assembly. Everyone is alarmed by the 'dirty trick' of some of our allies and their 'surprising' attitude. In actual fact, what is amazing is this curious amazement. Had not the Americans done their utmost to make us realize what their attitude would be? As a result of our noble indignation, we now advocate a rupture within the unity of the western democracies. Under these circumstances, it is our 'most moderate friends' who will be amazed that we should have done nothing, except pitiful manoeuvring, and that for the last two years we have been turning our back on the Sultan of Morocco. Our stupor and our passivity will bring in a crop of far greater surprises, and, once again, we shall express our amazement."

Information (October 25): "We must not forget that there is no means of foreseeing what might happen in a forum such as the U.N. Even if the complaints of the countries accusing France should find no satisfaction, they can be voiced again tomorrow, in six months or in a year's time! Does anyone really believe that a France whose armed might is integrated with that of other powers, can maintain unaided her sovereignty in North Africa?"

And in Great Britain?

French propaganda goes out of its way to assure the Americans that British public opinion supports unanimously the French point of view. This doctrine is as fallacious as is that of a united front in France. We reprint below a short resumé of an article which appeared on October 31 in The Economist, England's leading political and economical Weekly:

"There are only two solutions to the North African dilemma. One has been advocated by Marshal Juin: to proclaim that the security of NATO demands that sufficient troops be stationed in North Africa, and that the complaints of the nationalists be disregarded both locally and in the U.N. Assembly.

"The second solution is to remind the French colonists that France is bound to implement her promises, and, thus, that Moroccan autonomy is inevitable....Half-measures, such as clinging to colonial privileges, are harmful not only to France herself but equally to NATO. For they compel the Moroccan nationalists to seek the East in opposition to the West. The aim of France and of the Atlantic powers should be to bestow upon Morocco the dignity of an African personality, and to enrol it as an active ally."

News from Morocco

FRENCH JUSTICE

We quote from an article by M. Pierre Parent, former French Deputy and President of French Ex-Servicement in Morocco, who has lived in that country for over 30 years and who is the outstanding French authority on it:

"At the general meeting of French jurists, held at Casablanca in 1950 Attorney Bonnet said, 'No law-courts, no judges. Rights of defense non-existent. Individual liberty--nought.' And Attorney Neigel said, 'The outstanding feature of the present (French) regime is a complete contempt for individual liberty. The Moroccan citizen can be imprisoned at anybody's pleasure.' Apart from the liberty of the press which Morocco has been granted after ten years of a censorship that was as fierce as it was stupid, the Moroccans enjoy no liberties of any kind, except that of finding themselves imprisoned 'at anybody's pleasure.'"

"All this is simply repugnant. But it is not enough to recognize the existence of such conditions. It is imperative to fight them, so that they may disappear.

"What must people be thinking of Franco after finding that for so many Frenchmen in Morocco lying and hypocrisy are the most common method!"

(Al-Istiqlal, November 1)

LABOR

A Letter from Moroccan Labor Representatives

The following letter has been sent to all the members of the U.N. Assembly in New York:

"We have the honor to enclose a brief report on the pitiful conditions of the Moroccan laborers.

"The Moroccan trade union movement which has to fight against enormous difficulties would be greatly obliged to you if you could possibly contribute towards the improvement of the agonizing conditions to which the Moroccan laborer is condemned. You could achieve this aim by supporting the Moroccan claims in the General Assembly of the United Nations, claims, that is, whose aim is to liberate the Moroccan people from the hell into which colonialism has cast them."

This letter was accompanied by a long list of offenses committed by the French authorities against Moroccan trade unionists and laborers,

EQUALITY OF WAGES

In a speech delivered recently in the Fourth Committee of the U.N., Ambassador Pignon, the French delegate declared solemnly that there existed no discrimination in the payment of wages to French and Moroccan laborers.

We give below a typical example of salaries received by Moroccan and French workers of identical qualifications.

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	<u>Moroccan</u> <u>Skilled Seaman</u>	<u>French</u> <u>Skilled Seaman</u>
Monthly Pay	13 700 francs	22,000 francs
Subsistence Allowance	310 francs	540 francs
Paid Leave	One day per month	Two days per month
Sick Leave	Non-existent	Granted

In most other trades the difference between wages paid to Moroccan workmen on the one hand, and European on the other, is even greater.

WAVE OF IMPRISONMENTS

At the very moment when French representatives in the U.N. Assembly affirm that the Moroccans enjoy complete freedom, Morocco suffers from a new wave of imprisonments without legal warrant or trial. This time it is Khenifra, the capital of the Middle Atlas, heart of the Berber country. For many years the French administration tried to make the world believe that the Berbers sided with the French and were opposed to independence. Yet it is precisely in the predominantly Berber Khenifra that in recent days dozens of respected Berber citizens have been thrown into prison, without being told the nature of their offense. Among the imprisoned are Mustafa Nehoussa, grandson of the national hero Mouha ou Hamou, and another member of this leading Berber family.

Some of the minor victims are known to have committed the "crime" of selling the nationalist newspaper Al-Alam, which appears legally and has sanction of the French authorities.

Since the above was written, we received news of further imprisonments in the Agadir region in the South. During a visit of the French Governor General, the assembled Berbers shouted "Long live the Sultan; long live an independent Morocco!" Thirty of them were sent to jail without trial.

(Readers interested in this latest example of Moroccan freedom, can obtain from us a complete list of the imprisoned persons).

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

New York Times (November 8): "The French have banned the Arabic daily, Al-Alam, in the region of Marrakosh. The reported ban was protested in a telegram sent to Secretary General Trygve Lie by Ahmed Balafrej, Secretary General of the Independence Party of Morocco (Istiqlal), who is now in New York."

The Editor of Al-Alam has sent a protest to all the delegations at the U.N. Assembly and to the French Governor General. In his protest he mentioned the case of a newsboy selling Al-Alam who was whipped by the authorities until he lost consciousness.

At Brouj, in the region of Casablanca, two schoolboys have been arrested for reading Al-Alam. Both were sentenced to one month's imprisonment. After they had served their sentence, the French school authorities refused to re-admit them to their school.

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"THE FRENCH REGIME IN MOROCCO IS BASED UPON TRUTH"(From a speech by General Guillaume,
French Governor of Morocco)

Quite obviously in pursuance of General Guillaume's noble doctrine, his own newspaper, the officially inspired La Vigie, wrote on October 15:

"The French are being criticized for the existence of 'bidonvilles' (tincan-towns). This criticism, however, no longer cuts ice. By whatever name you call tincan-towns, they exist in most big cities, and you find them in Washington as well as in New York."

We do not claim to be acquainted with every slum of Washington or New York. But we do know that even the worst are like paradise in comparison with the Moroccan 'bidonvilles'.

These tincan towns have sprung up only since the French occupied Morocco in 1912. Like a contagious disease they now spread round every Moroccan city. The one at Casablanca harbors several hundred thousand people---needless to add, all Moroccans. For even the poorest French laborer never lives in a 'bidonville'.

The tincan-towns are built of discarded American gasoline cans, cardboard, the wood of packing cases and old rags. There is no light and no water in them, and they are innocent of even the most primitive means of sanitation. They are the breeding places of every imaginable disease, and the paradise of the tuberculosis bacillus. Even French people admit that they are an outrage and a disgrace to the French regime in Morocco.

The colonials in Morocco evidently realize how bad their case is if, to defend the moribund Protectorate, they have to stoop down to libelling American municipalities.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT WORSENING IN FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS?The great Marshal Juin

Whatever the views of French Premier Pinay or his Foreign Secretary Schuman on the Moroccan dilemma, France's Moroccan policy is finally decided by the French colonials with their vested interests in Morocco. And since Marshal Juin, former Governor General in Morocco, is still their chief spokesman, it is Juin who has always been fighting the Moroccan nationalists, who in 1951 threatened to depose His Majesty, Mohammed V, the legitimate sovereign of Morocco, and who has always believed in the language of bayonets and machine guns rather than that of reason and conciliation. But the Moroccans are not the only ones who suffer from Juin's blindness, megalomania and verbosity. On November 7, the New York Post published the following:

"Relations are sharply strained behind the scenes between Gen. Ridgway and his commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe.

"The latter is French Marshal Juin, a voluble professional soldier with a distinguished combat record that is offset by a penchant for putting his foot in his mouth almost every time he opens it.

"General Eisenhower, when was commander of NATO, had trouble with Juin on that score, and now Gen. Ridgway has reached the blowing-up point.

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"He has, in effect, ordered Juin to do no more talking that hasn't first been approved. If Juin does not like that curb, he will have to give up his NATO post.

"Ridgway's forceful stand is being heartily supported by Lord Ismay.

"Ismay, close friend of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, has been privately complaining for a long time about Juin's loquacity. Ismay contends Juin is constantly sounding off about touchy political problems that are 'none of his business'".

Judgment by the International Court of Justice at The Hague,
and its Application by the French Administration in Morocco.

In the last number of the "Moroccan News Bulletin" we published the text of the official protest of the American Chamber of Commerce at Casablanca against France's refusal to "abide by the Court's decision". Today we bring extracts from an article written by Major W.R. Simone, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Morocco, and published in Maroc Demain of Oct. 25.

"It is generally known that the verdict of the International Court of Justice sanctioned the American thesis in the economic sphere. The application of the verdict presented France with a problem of great complexity. So the Residency General at Rabat initiated a series of consultations, but excluded from these--voluntarily or involuntarily-- the American Chamber of Commerce at Casablanca. This omission is regrettable, for the measures taken by the French as a result of the Hague verdict form a flagrant offence against that very verdict. Nevertheless, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, in a genuine spirit of conciliation, made the first step, and informed the French administration that its discriminatory measures were likely to provoke strong disapproval in Washington.

"In fact, a most important group of business companies in the U.S.A. have just decided to exert the strongest pressure possible on the Department of State. Importers and exporters, both in Morocco and the U.S.A., have decided to waste no more time in sterile discussions, and to see to it that an international judgment that France as well as America had solemnly declared to accept, be implemented honestly.

"One can only regret the frequent statements made by those responsible for the present application of the Hague judgment. For these statements certainly make no contribution towards an improvement in the worsening relations between France and the U.S.A."

NOT A VERY PRETTY STORY

This is not the sort of story that one likes to repeat. But it is important that the American reader should know it. For otherwise he will remain ignorant of the methods employed by French colonialism. And since the story first appeared in one of the most respected newspapers in Paris, Le Monde (Oct. 10), he won't be able to dismiss it as nationalist propaganda.

"By telephone, from our special correspondent Jean-Marc Theolloyre.
Aix-en-Provence, Oct. 9.

"There are four defendants: Bonmadjou, Ali Sharof, Mohammed Youfsi and Ali Gouigah. They are accused of having illegally given employment to two farm-laborers. They deny the charge in

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the Court of Appeal at Aix-en-Provence, as they denied it at their first trial in North Africa and in the Court of Appeal at Algier. One of them makes the following statement:

"I was arrested on August 24, 1950. I was taken immediately to Police headquarters, where I was kept in solitary confinement for ten days. On three occasions the 'baignoire' (bathtub) was applied to me, each time for twenty minutes. After I had undressed, two policemen tied my wrists and feet. They then put me into the tub, after having roped me to a wooden bar. One held me by the hair, and they then turned me round and round in the water. The water was filthy, people having previously relieved themselves in it. Each time the 'baignoire' lasted until I fainted.

"They also beat me up, both with their fists and their feet.

"I slept on the bare ground. Talking or smoking was forbidden.

"Some of us tried to escape from the repeated tortures. I saw one of my friends jump from a first-floor window. Another one met his death while jumping from the train that took us to Elidda!"

"All the four accused repeat a more or less identical story. None of them was permitted to see a lawyer before he appeared in court.

"Mr. Mabelly, President of the Court, gives a sign, and Mr. Claude Bourdet is brought in." (Mr. Claude Bourdet, editor of L'Observateur, a leading political Weekly in Paris, is one of the most famous French publicists. Ed.)

"Mr. Bourdet is allowed to testify because he happened to be present in Elidda when the accused, all members of the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties, were being tried. He had recorded several similar stories of torture; had interrogated many victims and many French and foreign journalists. As a result, he had come to the conclusion that, unfortunately, the story of the four accused was true.

"I deliberately wrote an article," Mr. Bourdet concluded his evidence, "to denounce these methods, in the hope that the French authorities would prosecute me. This would have made a public airing of the whole matter possible. Unfortunately, I was not prosecuted."

ISTIQLAL (INDEPENDENCE) PARTY OF MOROCCO, (Moroccan Office of Information and Documentation). Dr. El Mehdi Ben-Aboud (M.D.) representative of the Independence Party of Morocco in the United States of America, is so registered at the Department of Justice, Washington, where copies of this material are being filed and where his registration statement is available for inspection. The fact of registration does not indicate approval or disapproval by the United States Government of the contents of this petition.

Readers of this Bulletin interested in the Moroccan problem may obtain further material from the Moroccan Delegation.